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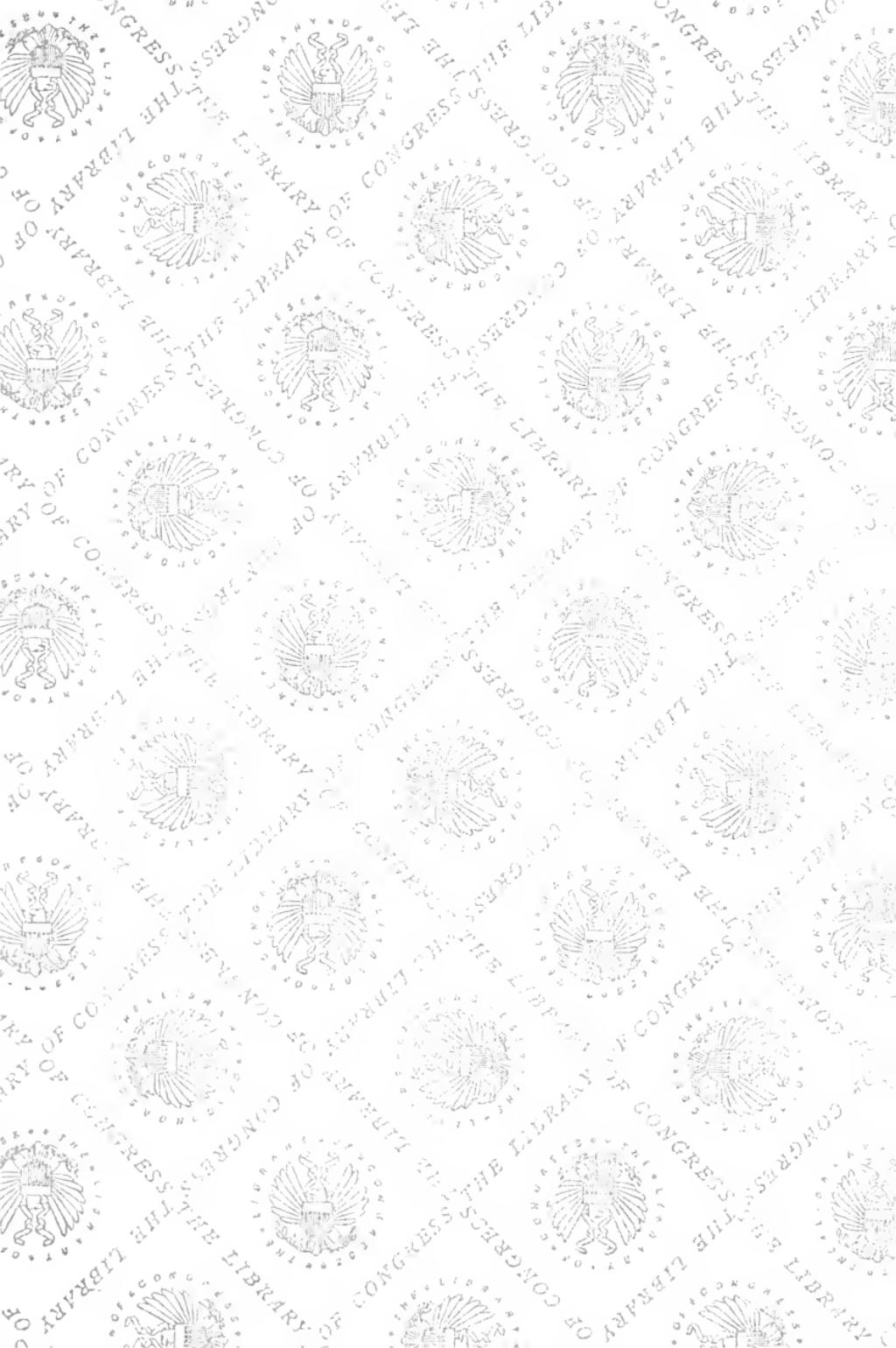
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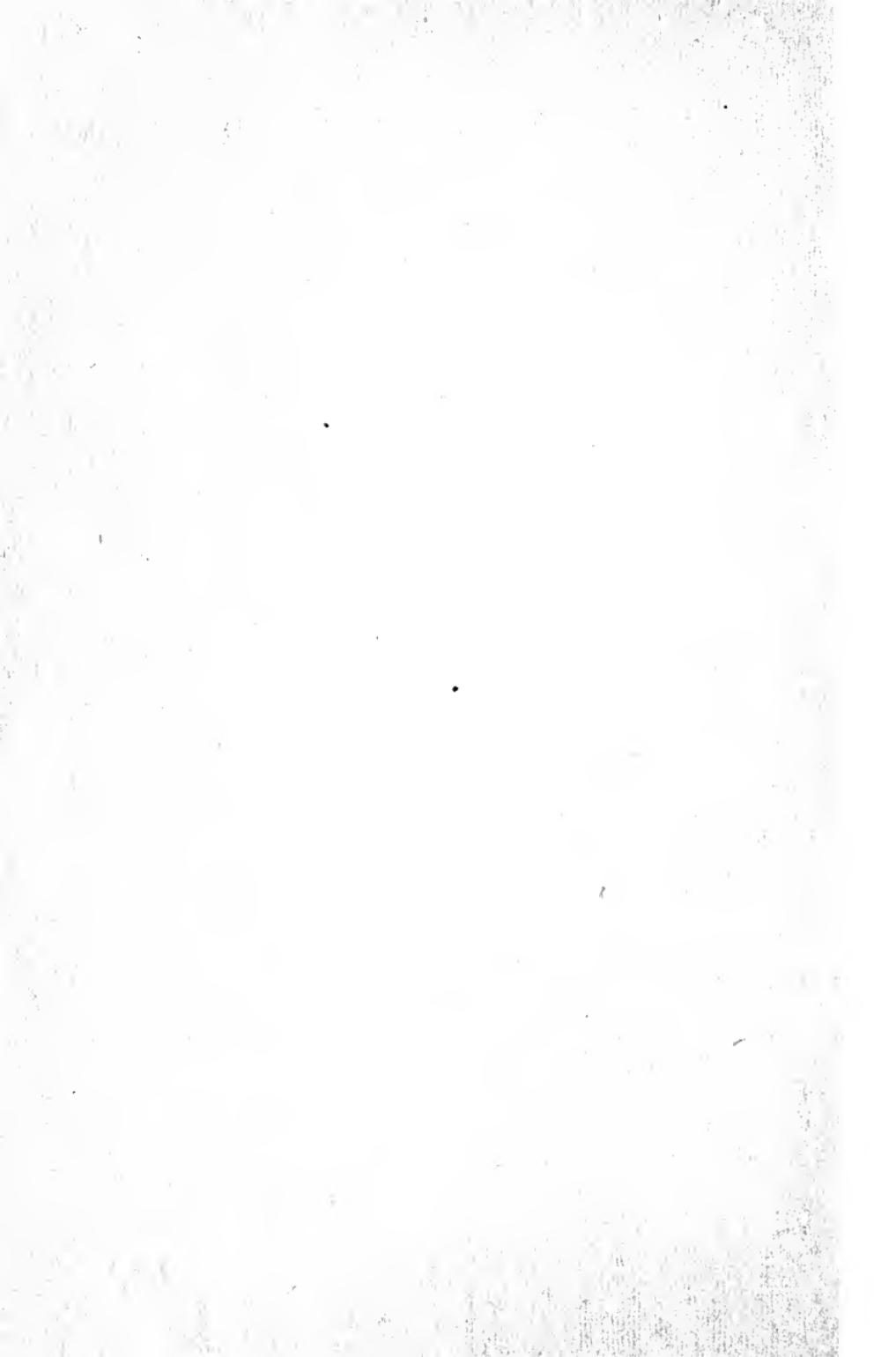


HIGH LIGHTS IN U. S. HISTORY

A HELP BOOK FOR
STUDENTS OF
UNITED STATES HISTORY

—BY—

S. E. HURLEY



HIGH LIGHTS IN U. S. HISTORY

A HELP-BOOK IN UNITED STATES HISTORY

Complete outlines and brief explanations.

By

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No. 1.

FOREWORD.



There are outline books in American history almost without number. Why another? Outlines are not rarely of more value to teacher than to pupil. They at times defeat their purpose by going into a wealth of rather confusing detail. It has been my intention to omit much which they usually contain. If this little book proves of any service, and I hope that it will, it will be as much for what it leaves out as for what it includes.

A student of any elementary subject does not remember everything. There are some things which he ought to remember, certain important features which are the very groundwork of his subject. I have attempted to pick out those things in American History which are important and to arrange them in orderly fashion. Essentials have been emphasized; details have been left to larger works. Brief explanations have been added wherever they might be helpful.

An attempt has been made to treat the topics in the order of their occurrence. However, the student of history realizes that to be chronological is not always to be logical. For this reason the time limits of different periods have not always been strictly observed.

HIGH LIGHTS IN U. S. HISTORY is designed as a help-book, to be used in connection with the regular texts. It has been prepared with the pupil chiefly in mind, yet with a feeling that whatever helps the pupil must unfailingly do as much for the teacher. It may also be used as a reference in reading, as a guide in following a lecture course, or as an aid in reviewing for examinations.

I am indebted to many books for the facts and ideas set forth. Chief among these I must mention: Elson's History of the United States; Epochs of American History, by Thwaites,

Hart and Wilson; Essentials of American History, by Hart; Columbus and His Predecessors, by McCarthy; Fiske's Critical Period of American History; Schouler's Eighty Years of Union, Beard's Contemporary American History; Marsh's Aids in U. S. History and the Encyclopedia of American Government edited by Hart and McLaughlin.

Miss Josephine Hurley has assisted me a great deal in arranging the form of the work and in making many needed corrections. It is hardly possible that I have been able entirely to avoid errors. Suggestions and criticisms will be appreciated.

December 10, 1915.

S. E. HURLEY.

Quincy, Illinois.

INTRODUCTION

History is a record of the lives and actions of men.

Sources of history:

1. Government records.
2. Previous histories.
3. Biographies.
4. Memoirs.
5. Oral tradition.

World History falls into three periods:

- I. ANCIENT. Down to 476.
- II. MEDIEVAL. 476 to 1453.
- III. MODERN. 1453 to present day.

American History lies almost wholly within the period of Modern history.

Why do we study American history?

1. To enable us to know our country better.
2. To improve our judgment on public affairs.
3. To strengthen our patriotism.
4. To derive educational benefits.

America was discovered by **Christopher Columbus** in 1492. There are, however, some events prior to that time which should be noted. It is now generally believed that Norsemen reached our shores nearly five centuries before Columbus. **Lief, Son of Eric**, while on a missionary voyage was driven from his course and touched the North Atlantic Coast in 1000 A. D.

The discovery by Norsemen was a real discovery, but it lacks importance because:

1. It was accidental.
2. No permanent results followed.
3. Unknown to the world for many centuries.

The fall of Constantinople in 1453 gave a great impetus to exploration by cutting off the old overland trade routes to the East Indies. It created a demand for a water route. **Diaz** of Portugal sailed around Africa and up into the Indian Ocean in 1497. **Vasco da Gama** reached the East Indies by this route in 1497. It was too long to be of much commercial value. Columbus thought to reach the Indies by sailing west. He failed to find such a route but discovered a new world.

AMERICAN HISTORY MAY BE DIVIDED INTO FOUR PERIODS:

- I. THE PERIOD OF EXPLORATION AND DISCOVERY (1492-1607).
- II. THE PERIOD OF COLONIZATION (1607-1763).
- III. THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD (1763-1789).
- IV. THE NATIONAL PERIOD (1789-1915).

CHAPTER I.

THE PERIOD OF EXPLORATION AND DISCOVERY

Five nations had a part in the exploration and discovery of the New World: **Spain, France, England, Holland** and **Portugal**.

SPAIN.

Columbus discovered America.....	1492
Americus Vespuccius touched South American Coast	1499
Ponce De Leon discovered Florida	1512
Balboa discovered Pacific Ocean	1513
Magellan sailed around the world	1520
De Soto discovered the Mississippi River	1541

FRANCE.

Verrazanno touched North Atlantic Coast.....	1524
Cartier discovered the St. Lawrence River	1534
Marquette and Joliet explored Mississippi Basin	1673
LaSalle explored Mississippi to its mouth.....	1682

ENGLAND.

John Cabot explored Labrador and Newfoundland.....	1497
Sebastian Cabot explored Atlantic Coast	1498
Sir Francis Drake sailed around the world.....	1579

HOLLAND.

Hudson explored Hudson Valley and Hudson Bay	1609
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PORTUGAL.

Cortereal explored Labrador and Newfoundland	1500
Cabral explored Coast of Brazil	1501

Motives For Discovery and Exploration.

1. Love of wealth.
2. Desire for territory.
3. Zeal to spread religion.
4. Fondness for adventure.
5. Desire for knowledge.

Land, gold, religion, adventure, knowledge, these are the things which cause men to face the dangers of new seas and unknown lands. In your study of the men of this period try to see just what motives prompted each to his achievement.

Columbus was not the first to believe that the world is

round but he was the first with the courage to put his faith to the test.

Americus Vespuccius made several voyages to the new world and wrote some accounts which were widely read. A German geographer suggested America as a name for the new land. It was applied first to Brazil but gradually came to mean all of both continents.

The achievements of Spain in this period:

- 1. Discovered a new world.
- 2. Circumnavigated the globe.
- 3. Brought civilization to the new world.
- 4. Opened Pacific to European trade.

The voyages of the Cabots were important because:

- 1. The Cabots were first after Norsemen to reach mainland of North America.
- 2. Sebastian Cabot was first to recognize this as a new world.
- 3. They were basis of England's later territorial claims.

Italy as a nation took no part in exploration at this time, but many Italians distinguished themselves under other flags. Chief among these are Columbus, Americus Vespuccius, Verazzano, John and Sebastian Cabot.

LIFE OF COLUMBUS.

Born. At Genoa, Italy in 1446.

Education. University of Pavia. Read nautical works and studied maps.

Early Career. Made many short voyages. Thought to reach East Indies by sailing west. Sought aid in Genoa and from King John of Portugal. Failed. Sent brother to England. Finally persuaded Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain to help him.

Voyages:

- First. Watling's Island and others of West Indies; 1492.
- Second. Porto Rico and other islands; 1494.
- Third. Mainland of South America; 1498.
- Fourth. Central America; 1502.

Objects. Short trade route to East Indies. The spread of Christianity.

Character. Strong, courageous, and deeply religious.

Death. Valladolid, Spain in 1506.

Burial. First at Seville, then at Santo Domingo, Hayti and Havana. In 1899 removed from Havana to Seville.

Space will not permit an outline of the other great characters in American History. It is hoped that the suggestions will be followed out with them, the headings being changed to suit. the individual.

C H A P T E R II.

THE PERIOD OF COLONIZATION.

Five nations had a part in the colonization of North America:

1. **England**—along the Atlantic seaboard.
2. **France**—the valleys of the St. Lawrence, the Great Lakes and the Mississippi.
3. **Spain**—Florida, Mexico and the Southwest.
4. **Holland**—the Hudson valley.
5. **Sweden**—along the Delaware River.

Motives For Colonization.

1. To lay claim to territory.

2. To secure religious freedom.
3. To obtain civil liberty.
4. To gain wealth.
5. To make homes.
6. To found asylum for convicts and debtors.

Examine the motives for planting each colony.

ENGLISH COLONIES

The first colonies to be studied are those planted by the English. Why? Because they became the thirteen original states of the Union.

We may place them in three groups:

- I. THE NEW ENGLAND COLONIES—Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Rhode Island.
- II. THE MIDDLE GROUP—New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania.
- III. THE SOUTHERN GROUP—Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia.

Individual attempts at colonization such as those sent out by Raleigh in 1585 and 1587 had failed. Then companies were organized for the work.

In 1606 two such companies were granted charters:

1. **The Plymouth Company.** Given right to plant colony between 38 and 45 N. latitudes.
2. **The London Company.** Given right to plant colony between 34 and 41 N. latitude.

An attempt by the Plymouth Company at Kennebec, Maine, failed in 1606. The first permanent English colony in America was planted by the London Company at Jamestown in 1607. The Pilgrims later secured a grant from the Plymouth Company for their colony at Plymouth in 1620. Both companies were commercial and organized primarily for profit.

THE NEW ENGLAND COLONIES.

MASSACHUSETTS.

When? 1620. Later in 1628 and 1630.

Where? Plymouth. Later at Salem and Boston.

Why? To obtain civil and religious liberty.

Colonists. English Puritans.

Leaders. Carver, Bradford, Winthrop, Endicott.

Government. Charter.

Religion. Puritan.

Events. New England Confederation, 1643. King Philip's War, 1675.

Features. Mayflower compact. Town meetings. Salem witchcraft.

Note. There were originally two colonies. Plymouth, founded by the Pilgrims in 1620 and Massachusetts Bay, started at Salem and Boston in 1628 and 1630. The two were finally united in 1692.

CONNECTICUT.

When? 1636 and 1638.

Where? Hartford and New Haven.

Why? To keep out Dutch and to build homes.

Colonists. Puritans from Mass. Later many from England.

Leaders. Hooker, Eaton.

Government. Charter.

Religion. Puritan.

Events. Pequot War. Indians subdued. 1637. Fundamental Orders of Connecticut, 1639.

Features. Blue Laws. Witchcraft.

Note. Connecticut was first made up of several settle-

ments. In 1639 some of them were united under a written instrument known as the Fundamental Orders of Connecticut. This is often said to be the first written constitution in all history.

The New England Confederation. One of the earliest forms of union. It was made up of Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth, Connecticut and New Haven. Two commissioners chosen from each colony. They had power to raise troops for war and to settle disputes between colonies. The Confederation aided the people of New England in overcoming the Indians.

King Philipp's War. 1675. The most serious Indian uprising of colonial times. The Pokanokets under Philipp massacred many citizens of the frontier towns of New England. The Confederation raised a force which finally overcame Philipp, he himself being killed. This war threatened the very existence of the New England colonies.

RHODE ISLAND.

When? 1636.

Where? Providence.

Why? To obtain religious freedom.

Colonists. Refugees from other colonies.

Leaders. Roger Williams, Anne Hutchenson.

Government. Charter.

Religion. Baptist.

Events. Royal Charter obtained, 1663.

Features. Religious freedom. Friendship with Indians. Liberal government.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

When? 1623.

Where? Dover and Portsmouth.

Why? For wealth and territory.

Colonists. New Englanders.

Leaders. Mason and Gorges.

Government. Royal.

Religion. Puritan.

Events. New Hampshire part of Massachusetts, 1639-1679.

Features. Population small down to the Revolution.

MIDDLE COLONIES.

NEW YORK.

When? 1623.

Where? New Amsterdam (New York).

Why? Profit. Trade with Indians.

Colonists. Dutch immigrants.

Leaders. Peter Minuit. Stuyvesant.

Government. Royal. (Eng.)

Religion. Dutch Reformed Church.

Events. Taken by English, 1664. Retaken by Dutch for few months, 1674.

Features. Patroon system. Dutch incurred hatred of Indians. Planted by Dutch West India Company as commercial enterprise. Profitable fur trade.

DELAWARE.

When? 1638.

Where? Christina.

Why? To give Sweden foothold in America. Profit.

Colonists. Swedes and Finns.

Leader. Peter Minuit.

Government. Proprietary. (Eng.)

Religion. Lutheran.

Events. Captured by Dutch, 1655. Taken by English, 1664. Granted to William Penn, 1682.

Feature. Only attempt by Swedes to explore or colonize the new world.

NEW JERSEY

When? 1665.

Where? Elizabeth.

Why? For profit of proprietors.

Colonists. Immigrants from New York and England.
English Quakers.

Leaders. Berkeley and Carteret.

Government. Royal. Proprietary for a time.

Religion. Presbyterians. Quakers.

Events. Division into East and West Jersey, 1674. East
and West Jersey united, 1702.

PENNSYLVANIA.

When? 1682.

Where? Philadelphia.

Why? To obtain freedom of worship for Quakers.

Colonists. English Quakers.

Leaders. William Penn.

Government. Proprietary.

Religion. Quaker.

Events. Great Treaty. Boundary dispute with Maryland.

Features. Religious toleration. Kind treatment of Indians. Colony well planned and administered. Liberal government. Many sects came to colony.

SOUTHERN COLONIES.

VIRGINIA.

When? 1607.

Where? Jamestown.

Why? For commercial gain.

Colonists. English gentlemen and adventurers.

Leaders. Smith, Wingfield, Newport.

Government. Royal.

Religion. Church of England.

Events. First legislative assembly in America, 1619.

Slavery introduced, 1619. Bacon's Rebellion, 1676.

Features. Great hardship at first. Colony saved by Smith's firmness. First permanent settlement by English. Tobacco raised very early. Royal colony in 1625.

MARYLAND.

When? 1634.

Where? St. Mary's.

Why? To establish refuge for persecuted Catholics.

Leader. Lord Baltimore 2d (Cecil Calvert).

Government. Proprietary.

Religion. Catholic.

Events. Clayborne's Rebellion, 1645. Toleration Act, 1649. Civil War.

Features. Maryland was first colony to practice religious toleration. Toleration Act of 1649 is first of its kind. Also first proprietary government. Increase of Protestants and struggles for control led to Civil War.

NORTH CAROLINA.

When? 1663.

Where? Albemarle.

Why? To acquire and control territory.

Colonists. Immigrants from Virginia, England and West Indies.

Leader. Earl of Clarendon.

Government. Proprietary. Later, Royal.

Religion. Church of England.

Events. North and South Carolina separated, 1729.

Features. England made a grant of land south of Virginia to eight proprietors in 1663. John Locke drew up a plan of government called the "Grand Model." It was feudal in character and was never put into operation. Popular assembly instead.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

When? 1670.

Where? Ashley River (Charlestown).

Why? To acquire and control territory.

Colonists. Scotch, Quakers, Huguenots.

Leaders. Sayle, Yeamans.

Government. Proprietary. Later, Royal.

Religion. Church of England.

Events. Separated from North Carolina, 1729.

Features. Prosperous from beginning. Rice plantations.

GEORGIA.

When? 1732.

Where? Savannah.

Why? To be asylum for debtors. To keep out Spanish.

Colonists. English debtors. Many other nationalities.

Leader. Oglethorpe.

Government. Proprietary. Later Royal.

Religion. Many different sects.

Features. Slavery and liquor prohibited at first. Toleration for all save Catholics. Settlers limited to five hundred acres of land. They had no political privileges.

COLONIAL LIFE.

Population. By 1700 there were about 270,000 people in the English colonies. The great majority of these were English. Boston, the largest city had but 7000 people.

Government. The forms of government varied in the different colonies, but in the main there were three kinds:

- I. **Charter.** Under a charter granted by the King.
- II. **Royal.** By the King through a Governor.
- III. **Proprietary.** By a proprietor to whom a grant of land had been made.

Some of the colonies had all three forms at one time or another. There was a good deal of friction between the Royal Governors and the local popular assemblies.

In 1686 there was an attempt to consolidate the New England colonies, and New York and New Jersey under the rule of one governor, Sir Edmund Andros. There was much protest and the plan was interrupted by the Revolution of 1688 in England. Then the old colonial governments were restored.

Education. The harsh frontier life was opposed to the growth of higher education. There were few schools in the South, more in the Middle Group and most in New England. Harvard was founded in 1636, William and Mary in 1693, and Yale in 1700.

Industries. Farming was the chief occupation in all the colonies. Grains and meats were produced in nearly all. Tobacco was a staple in Virginia and rice in South Carolina. New England profited much by her fisheries. Tools and furniture were made at home. Manufactures developed slowly, owing to restrictions by the mother country. The general scarcity of labor led to development of slavery in the South and of indentured white labor in all of the colonies.

Trade and Commerce. By the acts of Trade and Navigation passed at one time or another from 1660 down to the Rev-

olution the commercial development of the colonies was greatly hampered.

The Navigation Acts required among other things:

1. Trade between colonies and England or Europe must be in English ships.
2. Sugar, tobacco, and certain other articles were to be shipped only to English ports.
3. Goods shipped from Europe to the colonies must first be landed in England.

ENGLISH COLONIZATION.

The English colonies were the most progressive and populous of the new world. The early colonists were mainly adventurers and fortune hunters who devoted their time to hunting gold and seeking a Northwest passage rather than to the cultivation of crops. As soon as a class of homebuilders were sent over the English colonies began to prosper.

FRENCH COLONIZATION

The first permanent French settlement in America was made by **Champlain** at **Quebec** in 1608. In 1611 he founded **Montreal** and later explored the Great Lakes. Following in the wake of Marquette and Joliet, the French established many posts along the Great Lakes and the Mississippi. Traders and Jesuit missionaries went out together, the one to trade for furs, the other to convert the Indians. The French early made friends with the Indians, who aided them in many ways. Fur trade was carried on and little attention was paid to agriculture.

New Orleans was founded by the French in 1718.

SPANISH COLONIZATION.

The Spanish were the first to explore and they were likewise the first to colonize the new world. **St. Augustine**, the oldest

settlement in what is now the United States, was founded by them in 1565. Other settlements followed in Florida and Mexico. Spanish adventurers and missionaries kept pushing westward until at the close of the seventeenth century they had posts and missions all along the Pacific Coast.

DUTCH COLONIZATION.

The Dutch first came to this country seeking a Northwest passage. Their efforts at colonization all had a commercial motive. They profited greatly by fur trade with the Indians. The West India Company which planted New Amsterdam was a corporation organized to establish colonies in Africa and the New World.

SWEDISH COLONIZATION.

The Swedes were the last to come and the first to go. The attempt in Delaware grew out of a desire to secure a foothold in America and also to gain profit. The Swedes left little impression on this period because few in number and shortlived as a colony.

INTERCOLONIAL WARS.

There were four intercolonial wars, all reflections of greater struggles between France and England on the continent of Europe. The underlying cause was a desire for colonial supremacy in America. The contest was waged for nearly three-quarters of a century with the result that France was finally driven from America.

KING WILLIAM'S WAR. (1689-1697).

Cause. Territorial struggle between England and France.

Events. French and Indians attacked and burned many

villages on New England frontier. In revenge two colonial expeditions were sent to Canada. One under Phipps took Nova Scotia, but failed in an attempt against Quebec. A land expedition against Montreal failed. Ended with **Treaty of Ryswick**.

Result. No territorial change.

QUEEN ANNE'S WAR (1702-1714).

Cause. Struggle for territory renewed.

Events. French and Indians attacked frontier. Expedition against Canada in 1707 came to nothing. Another supported by all northern colonies captured Port Royal in 1710. In 1711 a naval expedition up the St. Lawrence under Walker failed utterly. **Treaty of Utrecht.**

Result. Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Hudson Bay to English.

KING GEORGE'S WAR. (1744-1748).

Cause. Old contest for colonial supremacy reopened.

Events. In 1745 Louisburg, mighty fortress at head of St. Lawrence captured by colonists under Shirley. Other small skirmishes. **Treaty of Aix La Chappelle.**

Result. Territory as before the war. Louisburg given back to French much to disgust of colonists.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR (1754-1763).

Of the four wars this was the most important and the decisive one.

Cause. French pushing down into Ohio Valley came into collision with English colonists moving westward.

The War May Be Divided Into Four Main Campaigns.

I. Against Louisburg. This powerful French fortress commanded the mouth of the St. Lawrence. Lord Jeffery Amherst and Wolfe bombarded it, burned the French fleet and forced it to surrender in 1758.

II. Against Fort Duquesne. This fort was first built by the English and then taken by the French. Braddock was defeated on his way to take it. In 1755 Forbes marched against it and took it without opposition. Renamed Fort Pitt. It was a very important post because the key to the Ohio Valley.

III. Against Quebec. This was the most strongly fortified point in America. Considered impregnable. English under Wolfe laid siege in 1759. Battle fought on Plains of Abraham in September. French under Montcalm were defeated. Quebec taken by English, 1759.

IV. Against Montreal. This was the last remaining stronghold of the French in America. English forces united in attack and forced it to surrender in 1760.

The war ended with the **Treaty of Paris in 1763.**

Results of War:

1. French driven out of Canada and Ohio Valley.
2. English acquired all territory East of Mississippi.
3. English colonies had no more civilized enemies.

CHAPTER III.

REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD (1763-1789).

Events Leading Up to Revolution.

Navigation Acts, 1660, and later.

Writs of Assistance, 1761.

Stamp Act, 1765.

Stamp Act Congress, 1765.

Townshend Acts, 1767.

- (a) Taxes on tea, lead, glass, paper.
- (b) Commission to enforce Navigation Acts.
- (c) Acts of New York Assembly suspended.

Boston Massacre, 1770.

Boston Tea Party, 1773.

Five Intolerable Acts, 1774.

- 1. Boston Port Bill.
- 2. Regulating Act.
- 3. Quartering Act.
- 4. Quebec Act.
- 5. English officers tried in England for colonial offenses.

The widening of the breach.—At the beginning of this period The British decided on three main lines of policy.

- 1. Navigation laws to be enforced.
- 2. British army to be stationed in America.
- 3. Taxation of colonies.

The attempt to enforce the Navigation acts by Writs of Assistance caused a spirited protest. The laying of a Stamp Tax brought feeling to a high pitch. It proved unsuccessful and was repealed. The Townshend Acts were equally unpopular as a species of taxation without representation. The troops sent to America were a source of friction, the most notable instance being the Boston Massacre in 1770, in which several were killed in a fracas with the soldiers. The Five Intolerable Acts were the last straw. They made a struggle inevitable.

The events outlined above all rank as causes of the Revolution, but the fundamental reasons are given below.

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

Causes of War.

- 1. Taxation without representation.

2. Demand of colonists for all rights of Englishmen.

Chief Campaigns.

- I. Campaign of the Delaware.
- II. Campaign of the Hudson.
- III. War in the South.

Other Phases of the War.

1. Invasion of Canada.
2. Massachusetts Campaign.
3. War on the Sea.
4. Winning of the West.

OUTLINE STORY OF THE WAR.

War broke out at Lexington and Concord. Allen captured Ticonderoga and Americans were defeated at Bunker Hill.

Invasion of Canada. In 1775 Montgomery captured Montreal but he, with Arnold, failed against Quebec.

Massachusetts Campaign. War began with British holding Boston. Washington forced them to evacuate in March, 1776.

Campaign of the Delaware. British next attacked New York. Washington was defeated at Long Island and White Plains and retreated across New Jersey. He surprised and defeated British at **Trenton** and later at **Princeton** (1776-1777).

Campaign of the Hudson. British sought control of Hudson Valley in order to split colonies. Plan adopted, but it failed. British under Burgoyne were badly defeated in two **Battles of Saratoga**. Oct. 1777.

War in the South. Failing in the North the British turned to the South. Captured Savannah (1778) and Charlestown (1780). Then invaded interior. Many battles with varying results. British finally entrenched themselves at Yorktown.

Washington, aided by Greene and LaFayette and French fleet, surrounded Cornwallis and compelled his surrender at Yorktown in 1781.

Winning of the West. George Rogers Clark is the chief figure. He captured Kaskaskia (1778) and Vincennes (1779), thus securing all western territory for Americans.

War on the Sea. The American Navy did well against great odds. Privateers destroyed many British merchantmen. John Paul Jones showed great ability. French Navy came to our aid late in the war.

The war ended with the **Treaty of Paris** which was finally signed September, 1783.

Results.

1. The colonies won independence.
2. They acquired all territory East of the Mississippi from Florida to Canada.
3. They retained certain fishing rights in New Found-land.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. July 4, 1776. This is one of the great documents of all history. It sets forth certain fundamental principles of human rights, enumerates the causes of ill-feeling and cites many cases of British oppression. It declares that the colonies "are, and of right ought to be free and independent." Jefferson was its author and Adams its most powerful advocate. It strengthened the patriot cause by giving it a definite object.

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION. Outlined the form of our first government. Under it the government was little more than a league of states. Congress had no power either to tax or to regulate commerce. There was neither executive nor judiciary. Congress could ask the states to do things, but could not enforce its demands. In fact it did not have the power necessary to carry out the purposes for which it was intended.

CRITICAL PERIOD OF AMERICAN HISTORY. At the close of the Revolution independence was won and the foreign foe driven from our shores, but grave internal dangers threatened. The war left us a heavy debt and our credit was dead. Congress was weak and inefficient. It could neither raise money nor regulate commerce. It was helpless to settle disputes that arose between the states. The latter were issuing a flood of paper money and their finances were in a terrible condition. Debts were piling up and dissension was everywhere rife. At last almost a state of anarchy was reached. A convention met at Annapolis in 1786 to propose a remedy, but, only five states being represented, it adjourned after calling another convention to meet at Philadelphia the following year.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1787. This convention was called to revise the Articles of Confederation. It found the task hopeless and proceeded to draw up an entirely new plan of government. Fifty-five members were present from eleven states. The delegates met in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, and the convention lasted about four months. George Washington was President.

The great issues of the convention were:

1. Strong vs. weak government.
2. Equal vs. proportional representation.
3. Slave representation and slave trade.

Three Great Compromises.

1. Equal representation in Senate. Proportional representation in House.
2. Slaves to be counted three-fifths for purposes of representation and direct taxation.
3. Importation of slaves not to be interfered with before 1808.

CONSTITUTION. Immediately after the convention adjourned the new Constitution was submitted to the states. It

went into effect when New Hampshire the ninth state had ratified it June 21, 1788. The remaining four states followed within two years.

ORDINANCE OF 1787. An act for the government of the Northwest Territory. Provided in detail for a scheme of territorial government. Slavery was forbidden and religious liberty and personal rights guaranteed.

CHAPTER IV.

THE NATIONAL PERIOD.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.—(1789-1797).

1. Organization of the National Government.
2. Hamilton's Financial Program.
3. Whiskey Rebellion, 1794.
4. Jay's Treaty, 1794.

Also: Invention of the Cotton Gin. Washington's Neutrality Proclamation.

Organization of Government. On April 30, 1789, both houses of Congress secured a quorum and President Washington was inaugurated. Two branches of the government thus began their work. The third branch, the Courts, was established by the Judiciary Act of 1789.

Washington had four members in his first Cabinet: Secretary of State, Jefferson; Secretary of Treasury, Hamilton; Secretary of War, Knox; Attorney-General, Randolph.

Hamilton's Financial Measures.

1. First United States Bank, 1791.
2. Funding of the National Debt.

3. Assumption of state debts.
4. Tariff on imports.
5. An excise tax.

The most serious problem facing the new government was that of finances. Its solution depended upon Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury. His task was two-fold: (1) To raise revenue. (2) To establish the national credit. Through tariff and excise taxes he provided the needed revenues, and, by agreeing to pay both state and national war debts, he put our credit upon a solid basis.

The United States Bank was organized to aid the government in its fiscal operations.

The Whiskey Rebellion. This trouble arose over a refusal of the people of Western Pennsylvania to pay the excise tax on liquors. Washington called out the militia of adjoining states and the Rebellion was quickly suppressed.

Jay's Treaty. The British had been tampering with our commerce and impressing American seamen for some years. In 1794 Jay was sent to negotiate a commercial treaty with England in order to prevent these abuses. He secured a treaty which provided (a) that British troops would leave our Western territory, and (b) that certain boundaries should be settled, but obtained nothing for us in a commercial way. It aroused very bitter opposition against the administration.

Washington was unanimously elected both terms. Though a member of no party, his administration was dominated by the Federalists under Hamilton.

JOHN ADAMS (1797-1801) Federalist.

1. Alien and Sedition Acts.
2. Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions.
3. X. Y. Z. Papers. Trouble with France.
4. Naval War with France.
5. Midnight Judiciary.

The Alien and Sedition Acts. The Alien Act authorized the President to expel any foreigners whom he considered dangerous. The Sedition Act provided for the punishment of those who harshly criticised the government or its officers. These acts were aimed at the enemies of the Federalist Administration. Their particular objects were French sympathizers and Republican editors.

The Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions were a protest against the above acts. They denied the right of Congress to pass such laws and the latter at least urged the idea that a state could nullify an act of Congress. Madison and Jefferson were the respective authors.

X. Y Z. Papers. An attempt was made during Adams administration by officers of the French government to bribe our representatives at Paris. The letters of the French officers when published in this country were signed X. Y. Z. They aroused much feeling against France.

Midnight Judiciary. In 1801 the outgoing Federalists created a number of new judgeships and appointed Federalists to fill them. Adams is said to have signed the commissions on the last night of his term. Hence the name. The Republicans retaliated by abolishing the judgeships.

Naval War with France. 1798-1800. The French had been harassing our commerce for many years. Congress in 1798 authorized the capture of French vessels that had been offenders. Many privateers commissioned. Several duels with some American successes. Napoleon came into power in France and did not desire war. A treaty of peace was signed in 1800.

THOMAS JEFFERSON (1801-1809) Republican.

1. Louisiana Purchase, 1803.
2. Foreign Trade Restrictions.
3. The Embargo Act, 1807.
4. Importation of Slaves Forbidden, 1808.

Also remember: War with Tripoli. Non-Intercourse Act.

The Louisiana Purchase. The vast territory of Louisiana was purchased from France in 1803 for the sum of \$15,000,000. It was asserted that the President and Congress had no constitutional authority to make such a purchase. Jefferson seems to have thought so himself, for he tried to secure the passage of an amendment permitting it. However, the purchase was so advantageous that everyone was satisfied to let it stand.

Foreign Trade Restrictions. Great Britain and France were at war and both seriously interfered with the rights of neutrals. Many orders and decrees were issued seriously hampering our commerce.

A. Orders in Council. British attempted paper blockade of part of French Coast. 1806.

B. Berlin Decree. Napoleon ordered blockade of all British possessions. Goods to and from them might be taken as prizes, 1807.

C. Orders in Council. Neutrals not to trade with France or her allies without first entering British port and submitting to search, 1807.

D. Milan Decree. Ordered a seizure of every vessel that permitted itself to be searched by the British, Dec. 2, 1807.

Embargo Act. The effect of all of these orders and decrees was practically to destroy our commerce. Jefferson thought to punish British and French and make them come to terms by depriving them of our goods. He secured the passage of the Embargo Act which forbade any ships to leave our ports. It failed of its purpose but nearly destroyed home industry.

Importation of Slaves Forbidden. The Federal Constitution provides that the importation of slaves should not be interfered with before 1808. Congress in 1807 passed a law forbidding the further importation of slaves. It took effect January 1, 1808.

JAMES MADISON (1809-1817), Republican.

1. War of 1812.

2. Hartford Convention, 1814.
3. Tariff of 1816.
4. Second U. S. Bank.

THE WAR OF 1812.

Causes:

1. Seizure of American vessels.
2. Impression of American Seamen.
3. Tampering with Indians.

Chief Campaigns:

- I. War in Canada.
- II. Operations at Sea.
- III. Chesapeake Campaign.
- IV. Louisiana Campaign.

War in Canada. Attempt against Canada by Americans under Hull failed. Detroit taken by British in 1812. In 1813 Perry's victory on Lake Erie was followed by Harrison's defeat of British in the Battle of Thames. Detroit retaken. Americans failed to invade Canada in East. Both sides held their own at end of 1813. In 1814 a British attempt to move South along Lake Champlain was checked.

Operations at Sea. Our navy, though small, showed to surprising advantage. The Americans were victorious in a number of naval duels.

Campaign of the Chesapeake. In the summer of 1814 the British moved against Washington. They captured the city, burned the Capitol, and then withdrew to Louisiana by sea.

Louisiana Campaign. British made attacks on Gulf Coast. They were decisively defeated by Jackson in the Battle of New Orleans, January 8, 1815. Great victory.

The Treaty of Ghent was signed December 24, 1814, two weeks before Jackson's victory at New Orleans.

Results of War.

1. Cessation of arms.
2. Territory as before the war.
3. Commission to settle Canadian boundaries.

In the treaty nothing was said of the real causes of the war, the seizure of our ships and the impressment of American seamen.

Hartford Convention. New England was never in sympathy with the War of 1812. Delegates from the New England states met at Hartford in 1814. The convention issued a statement as to the right of a state to conduct its own defense. Its meetings were secret and it was accused of promoting disunion. The Federalist sympathy with the convention was a deathblow to that party.

Tariff of 1816. It placed duties on a basis that seemed high at that time, but would not be regarded so today.

The Second U. S. Bank was given a twenty year charter in 1816. The First Bank charter had expired in 1811. The Second Bank had a capital of \$35,000,000, one-fifth of which was subscribed by the government.

JAMES MONROE. (1817-1825) Republican.

1. Acquisition of Florida, 1819.
2. Missouri Compromise, 1820.
3. Monroe Doctrine, 1823.
4. Election of 1824.

Florida was purchased from Spain in 1819 for \$5,000,000.

The Missouri Compromise of 1820 avoided a serious clash over the slavery question. Clay was chiefly responsible for its adoption.

Its provisions were:

1. Missouri to be admitted as a slave state.

2. Maine to come in as a free state.
3. No slavery in Louisiana Purchase north of 36 degrees, 30 minutes.

The Monroe Doctrine. Monroe, in a message to Congress in 1823, laid down two great principles:

1. The American Continent is no longer a subject for European Colonization.
2. European powers are not to interfere in the political affairs of the new world.

Election of 1824. Jackson, Adams, Crawford, and Clay were the candidates. Jackson received greatest popular vote but no candidate had majority of electors. Highest three were voted upon by the House of Representatives. Clay, the fourth man, threw his support to Adams and the latter was elected. Cry of bargain when Clay was made Secretary of State.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. (1825-1829) Republican.

1. Erie Canal Completed, 1825.
2. Tariff of Abominations, 1828.

Tariff of Abominations. The tariff of 1824 had raised duties somewhat higher than that of 1816. Considerable opposition. The Act of 1828 made them higher still and evoked a storm of opposition in the South. It led to threats of nullification.

Erie Canal. This canal reached from Albany to Buffalo. Completed 1825. It became a great highway of freight and immigration, and aided wonderfully in the development of the new western country.

ANDREW JACKSON. (1829-1837) Democrat.

1. Nullification Troubles.
2. Force Bill.
3. Compromise of 1833.
4. Jackson's War on U. S. Bank.

5. Distribution of Surplus, 1836.**6. Specie Circular, 1836.**

Also: Introduction of Spoils System, Webster-Hayne Debate, First Nominating Convention in 1831.

Nullification. This term represents the idea that a state may declare an Act of Congress void within its borders. Calhoun was its leading exponent. In 1832, South Carolina passed an ordinance declaring that the tariff laws were void and of no effect within its borders. The legislature was authorized to adopt measures to resist collection. The Federal Government stood ready to enforce the collection of duties and trouble seemed imminent for a time. Nullification rests on the idea that the Federal government is only the agent of sovereign states. States are to decide if agent exceeds authority. This theory is now generally discredited.

Force Bill passed in March, 1833, gave President power to use whatever force might be necessary to carry out the laws. It was aimed at the Nullification movement in South Carolina.

Compromise of 1833. This was a bill urged by Henry Clay which provided for the gradual reduction of the tariff for ten years until 1842, when the average duty would be twenty per cent. It became a law in 1833 and averted serious trouble with the South.

U. S. Bank Controversy. Jackson was a bitter enemy of the United States Bank. In 1832 he vetoed a bill for its recharter and the next year caused the government funds to be removed and deposited with certain state banks. The bank ceased to exist with the expiration of its charter in 1836. Jackson had succeeded in destroying it.

Distribution of Surplus. In 1836 there was a surplus of \$32,000,000 in the U. S. Treasury. Congress passed a law providing for the deposit of all but \$5,000,000 with the states. The money has never been repaid.

Specie Circular. In 1836 Jackson became alarmed at the speculation in public lands. He issued the Specie Circular

which was an order that in future the government would only accept gold and silver in payment for lands.

Note.—The members of the party of Jefferson were first known as Republicans or Democratic-Republicans, but in Jackson's time they were called Democrats and have used that name ever since. The Republican party of our day had its rise shortly before the Civil War. It is the successor of the old Whig and Federalist parties.

MARTIN VAN BUREN (1837-1841) Democrat.

1. **Panic of 1837.**
2. **Sub-Treasury System.**

The Panic of 1837 was one of the most serious in our history. The chief causes were perhaps: 1. Loose methods and speculation by the state banks. 2. States had borrowed great sums of money. 3. The Specie Circular had shaken public confidence.

The Sub-Treasury System sometimes known as the Independent Treasury was first adopted by Van Buren and has been used ever since. In this system there are two main ideas:

1. The entire custody of government funds by government officials.
2. The dividing up of deposits between several sub-treasuries.

HARRISON-TYLER (1841-1845) Whig.

1. **Death of Harrison, 1841.**
2. **Webster-Ashburton Treaty, 1842.**
3. **Annexation of Texas, 1845.**

Harrison was elected by the Whigs, but served only a month when he sickened and died. Tyler, who succeeded him, had little sympathy with the principles of the party which had elected him. Sometimes known as the man without a party. He sought the Democratic nomination to succeed himself.

The Webster-Ashburton Treaty settled the Maine Boundary. Great Britain and the United States each took about half of the disputed territory.

Texas. In 1835 Texas declared her independence and became a Republic. She asked admission to the Union. Anti-slavery leaders opposed annexation. March 1, 1845, Congress passed a resolution to admit Texas as a state as soon as a suitable form of government should be adopted.

JAMES K. POLK (1845-1849) Democrat.

1. **Oregon Boundary** Settled.
2. **War with Mexico.**
3. **Wilmot Proviso, 1846.**
4. **Gold in California, 1848.**

The Oregon Boundary. A dispute with Great Britain as to our Northwestern Boundary had existed for a long time. Since 1818 there had been a joint occupation of the territory between 42 and 54 degrees, 40 minutes. At one time the cry of "fifty-four forty or fight" swept the country. The boundary was finally settled at the 49th parallel in 1846.

THE WAR WITH MEXICO (1846-1848).

Causes.

1. Annexation of Texas.
2. Mexicans slow to pay for outrages on Americans.
3. Dispute over Texas boundary.
4. Polk's desire to annex California.

Chief Campaigns.

1. **The Border Campaign.**
2. **Campaign Against Mexico City.**
3. **War in the Southwest.**
4. **Conquest of California.**

Border Campaign. General Taylor defeated the Mexicans at Palo Alto, Monterey and Buena Vista.

Against Mexico City. Scott took Vera Cruz and then marched against Mexico City, which he captured Sept. 14, 1847.

War in the Southwest. Little resistance encountered. Kearny took Santa Fe without firing a shot.

Conquest of California. Settlers in California revolted with the aid of American troops and set up a new government. In 1847 a few skirmishes left Americans in control.

War closed with treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

Results.

1. Mexico gave up claim to Texas as far as Rio Grande and to the whole of New Mexico and California.
2. United States paid Mexico \$15,000,000.

Wilmot Proviso. This measure sought to forbid slavery in the territory acquired at close of Mexican War. It failed to pass, but provoked bitter discussion.

Gold in California. January, 1848, gold was discovered in California. Immediately a great rush started from all parts of the country. In two years almost \$30,000,000 in gold was mined.

TAYLOR-FILLMORE (1849-1853) Whig.

1. Compromise of 1850.
2. Uncle Tom's Cabin Published, 1852.

Compromise of 1850. An attempt to conciliate the jarring elements of the North and the South. Clay was its chief advocate. Its main points were:

1. California admitted as a free state.
2. A stringent fugitive slave law.
3. Slave trade abolished in District of Columbia.

President Taylor had been opposed to the compromise of

1850, but he died in the midst of the discussion and Fillmore signed the compromise measures.

Uncle Tom's Cabin had a tremendous effect in arousing feeling against slavery.

FRANKLIN PIERCE. (1853-1857). Democrat.

1. **Gadsen Purchase, 1853.**
2. **Kansas-Nebraska Bill, 1854.**

The Gadsen Purchase. In 1853 we acquired by purchase from Mexico an additional strip of territory in the Southwest. The price was \$10,000,000.

The Kansas-Nebraska Bill. This act created territorial governments for Kansas and Nebraska, leaving the question of slavery to be decided by the settlers themselves according to the doctrine of "Squatter's Sovereignty. Douglas was its leading advocate.

JAMES BUCHANAN (1857-1861) Democrat.

1. **Dred Scott Decision, 1857.**
2. **Lincoln-Douglas Debates, 1859.**
3. **John Brown's Raid, 1859.**

Dred Scott Decision. Dred Scott, a negro slave, was taken by his master into the free territory of Illinois and Minnesota and then back into Missouri, a slave state. Later he sued for his freedom. The case went clear to the U. S. Supreme Court. Two points were decided:

1. That Dred Scott had no right to sue.
2. That Congress could not forbid slavery in the territories.

The second point raised a storm of protest in the North. It made the Missouri Compromise void and threw open all of the territories to slavery. It was one of the immediate causes of the Civil War.

Lincoln-Douglas Debates. Important as discussions by two

leaders of the period of the all important questions of slavery and its extension to the territories.

John Brown's Raid. In 1859 John Brown with a small force attempted to start a slave insurrection in Virginia. He seized the U. S. Arsenal near Harper's Ferry and tried to stir up the slaves. The enterprise failed and Brown was captured and hung for treason. The incident brought feeling to a high pitch.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN (1861-1865), Republican.

1. Civil War, 1861-1865.
2. Emancipation Proclamation.

THE CIVIL WAR.

Causes:

1. Trouble over extension of slavery.
2. Secession of Southern States.

Chief Campaigns:

WAR IN THE EAST.

- I. Bull Run (C) 1861.
- II. Peninsular Campaign (C) 1862.
- III. Lee's Invasion, Antietam (U), Fredericksburg (C), 1862.
- IV. Lee's Second Invasion, Gettysburg (U) 1863.
- V. Grant's Hammering Campaign, 1864.
- VI. Surrender of Lee at Appomattox, 1865.

OPENING OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

- I. Forts Henry and Donelson (U) 1862.
- II. Shiloh, Island No. 10 (U) 1862.
- III. Capture of New Orleans (U) 1862.
- IV. Surrender of Vicksburg (U) 1863.

DIVIDING THE SOUTH.

- I. Chickamauga (C), Missionary Ridge (U), 1863.
- II. Sherman's March to the Sea, 1864.
- III. Capture of Savannah (U) 1864.

OPERATIONS AT SEA.

- I. Blockade of Confederate Ports.
- II. Monitor and Merrimac (U) 1862.
- III. Farragut Aids Capture of New Orleans (1862).
- IV. Port of Mobile Closed, 1864.

U, Union Victory. C, Confederate Victory.

THE CIVIL WAR IN BRIEF

The task of the Union army was to invade the South and crush all opposition. On the other hand the Confederacy had only to defend what it already possessed.

In the Union plan there were two great objects:

1. To destroy Lee's army in the east.
2. To open the Mississippi.

At the same time the Union navy was to weaken the South by enforcing a strict blockade.

The Confederacy had all the advantage in the East in 1861 and 1862, but the tide turned in 1863 and the Federal army won a great and decisive victory at Gettysburg. It was not, however until Lee's surrender at Appomattox in 1865 that the first great object was realized.

The capture of New Orleans in 1862 and a series of successes in the West ending in the surrender of Vicksburg in 1863, made possible the opening of the Mississippi.

Sherman, by his march to the sea (1864) on which he captured and laid waste everything in his path, broke up the South and paved the way for the final victory in which Grant's enveloping forces triumphed over Lee at Appomattox.

Results:

1. Slavery doomed.
2. Seceding states brought back to Union.

Emancipation Proclamation January 1, 1863. Lincoln, by this instrument, declared that all slaves in territory where the people were in rebellion against the United States should be freed. It was a war measure for the purpose of weakening the South. It did not apply to slavery in loyal states. The thirteenth amendment was required to completely abolish slavery.

ANDREW JOHNSON (1865-1869) Republican.

1. Reconstruction Begun.
2. Alaska Purchased, 1867.
3. Impeachment.

Also: Freedman's Bureau, Civil Rights Bill, Tenure of Office Act, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments.

Reconstruction. The Civil War gave rise to one great problem—how were the Southern states to regain their old place in the Union? There were two plans:

1. Lincoln's Plan. Any state should be permitted to return when one-tenth of its citizens should set up a loyal government.
2. Congressional Plan. South to be divided into five districts, each with a military government. Order was to be restored and the states to be readmitted when they had formed a satisfactory government and had ratified the fourteenth amendment. This plan was followed.

Alaska. All the territory of Russia in America was purchased by the United States in 1867 for \$7,200,000.

Impeachment. By a Tenure of Office Act in 1867, Congress tried to deprive the president of the right to remove members of his cabinet. There was a great deal of friction between Presi-

dent Johnson and Congress and, when he sought to remove Secretary Staunton in violation of the above act, he was impeached by a vote of the House. After a long trial in the Senate he escaped conviction by one vote.

ULYSSES S. GRANT. (1869-1877) Republican.

1. **Alabama Claims.**
2. **Panic of 1873.**
3. **Electoral Commission.**

Also: Fifteenth Amendment.

Alabama Claims. These arose out of damages to American commerce during the Civil War by the Alabama and other Confederate vessels fitted out in British ports. Arbitrators were chosen and met at Geneva. The United States was awarded \$15,500,000 in settlement.

Panic of 1873. The speculation which followed the war, and many fires and other losses in our large cities, brought on a serious financial panic in 1873.

Election of 1876. In this election it seemed at first as if Tilden, Democrat, had won, but conflicting returns were sent in from five states. To settle the dispute an Electoral Commission of five senators, five representatives, and five judges of the Supreme Court was established. On a strict party vote of eight to seven every point was decided in favor of Hayes, Republican, and he was elected by one vote

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES. (1877-1881) Republican.

1. **Troops Withdrawn From South, 1877.**
2. **Bland Silver Bill, 1877.**

The Withdrawal of Troops from the South marked the end of Reconstruction.

Bland Silver Bill. A law passed by Congress to increase

the coinage of silver. Silver bullion was to be purchased and coined at the rate of not less than \$2,000,000 or more than \$4,000,000 a month.

GARFIELD-ARTHUR (1881-1885) Republican.

1. Assassination of Garfield, 1881.
2. Anti-Chinese Legislation, 1882.
3. The Pendleton Act, 1883.

Pendleton Act. This was the first important step toward Civil Service reform. It provided: 1. Apportionment of positions among states. 2. Appointments on competitive examinations. 3. No removals for political reasons. 4. A Civil Service Commission to have charge of examinations.

Anti-Chinese Legislation. In 1882 Congress passed a law prohibiting the immigration of Chinese laborers for ten years. The prohibition has been continued in later laws.

GROVER CLEVELAND. (1885-1889) Democrat.

1. Presidential Succession Act, 1886.
2. Interstate Commerce Act, 1887.

Presidential Succession. By an act of 1886, Congress provided that, if both President and Vice-President should be unable to serve, the Cabinet officers should succeed to the Presidency in the order in which the departments were established.

The Interstate Commerce Act provided: 1. No rebates or discrimination by railroads. 2. "Pools" forbidden. 3. Rates must be made public. A commission was established to enforce the law. This law has worked very well in the regulation of railroad and other companies engaged in interstate commerce.

BENJAMIN HARRISON (1889-1893), Republican.

1. Anti-Trust Legislation.
2. McKinley Tariff.

Trust Legislation. The growth of trusts and monopolies had given rise to many evils. The Sherman Anti-Trust Act of 1890 was designed to check these evils. It provided that all combinations in restraint of trade are illegal. Under its provisions in more recent years many large trusts have been dissolved.

McKinley Tariff. This measure passed by the Republicans in 1890 was highly protective in character, the duties reaching the highest point since the Civil War.

GROVER CLEVELAND (1893-1897), Democrat.

1. The Wilson Tariff Law, 1894.
2. The Income Tax Declared Unconstitutional, 1894.
3. Great Railway Strike in Chicago, 1894.

Wilson Tariff. This law provided for a moderate reduction in duties. Though passed by the Democrats, it did not put duties on a basis of "tariff for revenue only."

Income Tax. An amendment to the Wilson tariff bill provided for a tax of two per cent on all incomes over \$4,000. Soon after the Supreme Court, by a vote of five to four, declared that the tax was unconstitutional and that Congress had no power to lay an income tax except in proportion to population.

Chicago Railway Strike. Very serious labor trouble. Resulted in tying up transportation in a large section of the country. The labor unions greatly resented the calling out of Federal troops by President Cleveland to protect the mails, and also the use of Federal injunctions to check the strikers.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY (1897-1901), Republican.

1. The Dingley Tariff Law, 1897.
2. War with Spain, 1898.
3. Hawaiian Islands Annexed, 1898.
4. Boxer Troubles, 1900.

The Dingley Tariff. In this measure protection reached

its highest point. The duties were higher even than those of the McKinley tariff.

THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

Causes.

1. Rights of Americans violated in Cuba.
2. Sinking of Maine.

Land Events.

1. Americans take El Caney and San Juan Hill.
2. Spanish army surrenders at Santiago, July 17.
3. Porto Rico taken by Gen. Miles.

Naval Events.

1. Dewey's victory at Manila Bay.
2. Sampson blockades harbor at Santiago.
3. Spanish fleet destroyed in Battle of Santiago.

Results.

1. Spain agreed to withdraw from Cuba.
2. The Phillipines, Guam, and Porto Rico ceded to the United States.
3. The United States paid \$20,000,000 to Spain.

Hawaii Annexed. These islands in the Pacific were annexed by a joint resolution of Congress in 1898. Hawaii became a territory in 1900.

Boxer Troubles. In 1900 a revolution broke out in China led by the Boxers. A large number of Europeans were killed and troops from the United States and several other nations were sent to restore order. Peace was restored and the desire for territory on the part of European nations was thwarted by the United States. The "Open Door" policy, that Chinese trade should be open to all alike, was enforced.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT (1901-1909), Republican.

1. Cuba Becomes a Republic, 1901.
2. Great Coal Strike, 1902.
3. Panama Canal Begun, 1904.

Cuba. When the Americans occupied Cuba after the Spanish War, it was with the understanding that they would withdraw as soon as Cuba succeeded in setting up a stable government. A government was formed, with Palma as President, in 1901, and our troops were withdrawn in 1902.

Coal Strike. In 1902 a great coal strike in Pennsylvania threatened the fuel supply of the country. President Roosevelt offered his services as a mediator and appointed a commission which brought about a settlement.

Panama. November 3, 1903, Panama revolted from Colombia and set up a republic. On November 6, President Roosevelt recognized its independence. Colombia was much incensed. Shortly afterwards we acquired by a treaty with Panama the right to the perpetual use and occupation of a strip of land ten miles wide to be used for building a canal. For this right we paid \$10,000,000 and agreed to pay \$250,000 a year so long as we used the territory. The Panama Canal was begun in 1904.

WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT (1909-1913), Republican.

1. Payne-Aldrich Tariff Act, 1909.
2. Postal Savings Bank Act, 1910.
3. Canadian Reciprocity Bill Passed, 1911.
4. Arizona and New Mexico Admitted, 1912.

Payne-Aldrich Tariff. The country generally looked for a downward revision of the tariff, but this measure was still highly protective. There were some reductions and some increases, leaving the average duty about 40 per cent.

Postal Savings Bank. The postoffice department had its field widened by the addition of savings banks. The great ad-

vantage of these banks is that they furnish to the small depositor an incentive to save and absolute security for his money.

Canadian Reciprocity. In 1911 Congress passed a law favoring a reciprocity agreement with Canada, with the object of removing the tariff wall between the two countries. To the great surprise of most Americans, the Canadians rejected the proposed treaty.

Arizona and New Mexico. These territories became states in 1912. Political considerations had up to this time prevented their admission. These were the last of our adjacent territories.

WOODROW WILSON (1913-), Democrat.

1. Underwood Tariff.
2. The Federal Reserve Act.
3. Diplomatic Troubles with Mexico.
4. Canal Tolls Exemption.
5. German Submarine Controversy.

The Underwood Tariff. The Democrats in their pre-election campaign had pledged themselves to a downward revision. The Underwood measure materially reduced duties and put several articles on the free list.

The Federal Reserve Act, 1913. At this time everyone believed that our banking and currency system should be reformed, but there was much discussion as to just what the reforms should be. The new Currency Act divides the country into twelve districts, each with a Federal Reserve Bank, to which all other national banks must subscribe as members. It also provides for a new form of currency, which requires a less rigid security than the old national bank notes.

Mexican Trouble. Mexico has been in a state of revolution for years. In 1913 Huerta assumed the Presidency of Mexico and was recognized by many other countries. President Wilson refused recognition and a struggle for supremacy went on between the three leaders, Huerta, Villa, and Carranza. As a result many Americans were killed and outraged and their property

destroyed. Owing to the refusal of Mexico to salute our flag in apology for the arrest of American sailors, the United States occupied Vera Cruz in April, 1914. Four American marines were killed and war threatened for a time. Carranza finally seemed to gain some control and was recognized by Wilson late in 1915.

Canal Tolls Exemption. A law passed in 1912 exempted American vessels engaged in coastwise traffic from paying tolls for the use of the Panama Canal. Great Britain objected that this was a violation of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty of 1901 regarding the neutrality of the canal. President Wilson in a special message urged the repeal of this exemption. After a very bitter fight his wishes were carried out by Congress in 1914.

CHAPTER V.

H E L P S .

POLITICAL CONTROL IN U. S. SINCE 1789.

Federalists, 1789-1801. *Washington, Adams.

Democratic-Republicans, Republicans or Democrats, 1801-1841. Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, J. Q. Adams, Jackson, Van Buren.

Whigs, 1841-1845. Harrison-**Tyler.

Democrats, 1845-1849. Polk.

Whigs, 1849-1853. Taylor-Fillmore.

Democrats, 1853-1861. Pierce, Buchanan.

Republicans, 1861-1885. Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Garfield-Arthur.

Democrats, 1885-1889. Cleveland.

Republicans, 1897-1913. McKinley, Roosevelt, Taft.

Democrats, 1913-1917. Wilson.

*Washington belonged to no party, but Federalists controlled his administration.

**Tyler chosen by Whigs, but was more of a Democrat than a Whig.

FINANCIAL HISTORY OF U. S.

First U. S. Bank, 1791-1811.
Second U. S. Bank, 1816-1836.
Removal of Deposits, 1833.
The Specie Circular, 1836.
Sub-Treasury system established, 1837.
Greenbacks issued as legal tender, 1862.
National Bank Act, 1863.
Demonetization of silver, 1873.
Bland Silver Bill, 1877.
Sherman Silver Purchase Act, 1890.
The Federal Reserve Act, 1913.

SLAVERY IN OUTLINE.

Slavery introduced at Jamestown, 1619.
Slavery forbidden by Ordinance of 1787.
Importation of slaves forbidden, 1808!
Missouri Compromise, 1820:
The Wilmot Proviso, 1846.
The Compromise of 1850.
The Kansas-Nebraska Bill, 1854.
Dred Scott Decision, 1857.
The Civil War, 1861-1865.
Emancipation Proclamation, 1863.
Slavery abolished by Thirteenth Amendment, 1865.

INVENTIONS AND FIRST OCCURENCES.

Invention of cotton gin, 1793.

Steamboat built by Fulton, 1807.
First railroad in America, 1827.
Reaper patented by McCormick, 1834.
Telegraph invented by Morse, 1837.
Howe's sewing machine invented, 1846.
Hoe's rotary printing press, 1847.
Atlantic cable laid, 1858.
Petroleum discovered in Pennsylvania, 1859.
Pacific railroad completed, 1869.
Invention of the telephone, 1873.
Electric lights come into use, 1877.
The automobile made practical, 1894.
Wireless telegraphy invented, 1897.

TARIFF HISTORY OF U. S.

Tariff of 1791, 5%.
Tariff of 1816, 20%.
Tariff of 1824, 36%.
Tariff of 1828, 48%.
Tariff of 1832, 34%.
Tariff of 1833, gradual reduction to 20% in 1842.
Walker Tariff, 1846, 25%.
Tariff of 1857, 24%.
Morill Tariff, 1861, 50%.
Tariff of 1883, 45%.
McKinley Tariff, 1890, 49%.
Wilson Tariff, 1894, moderate reduction.
Dingley Tariff, 50%.
Payne-Aldrich Tariff, 1909, 41%.
Underwood Tariff, 1913, 28%.

Note.—These figures are only approximate, and have little value except for comparison. Free list not reckoned in average.

THE UNITED STATES TODAY.

POPULATION. 98,646,491.

AREA. 3,743,306 square miles.

STATES. Forty-eight.

TERRITORIES. Hawaii and Alaska. *

LARGEST STATE. Texas. Area, 265,896 square miles.

SMALLEST STATE, Delaware. Area, 1,248 square miles.

LARGEST CITY. New York. Population, 5,333,537.

GOVERNMENT. Republic or representative democracy.

President. Woodrow Wilson, N. J.

Vice-President. Thomas R. Marshall, Ind.

Congress. Two houses.

(a) **Senate.** Ninety-six members.

(b) **House of Representatives.** 435 members.

Speaker of House. Champ Clark, Mo.

Supreme Court. Nine Justices.

Chief Justice. Edward D. White, La.

FINANCES.

Annual revenues of U. S., \$734,673,167.

Annual expenditures of U. S., \$700,254,496.

National debt of U. S., \$1,061,752,097.48.

COMMERCE.

Annual imports of mdse., \$1,893,925,657.

Annual exports of mdse., \$2,364,579,148. **

*The Phillipines, Porto Rico and the District of Columbia have special forms of government.

**The statistics are for the year 1914.

TERRITORIAL GROWTH OF U. S.

1. Louisiana Purchase, \$15,000,000. 1803.

2. Florida purchased, \$5,000,000, 1819.

3. Texas annexed, 1845.
4. Oregon boundary settled, 1846.
5. Cession by Mexico after war in West and Southwest, 1848.
6. Gadsen Purchase, \$10,000,000, 1853.
7. Alaska purchased, \$7,200,000, 1867.
8. Hawaii annexed, 1898.
9. Philippine Islands, Porto Rico, Guam, etc., ceded by Spain. We paid \$20,000,000. 1898.
10. Rights in Panama Canal Zone acquired, 1903.

BATTLES AND GENERALS OF THE REVOLUTION.

1775.

Lexington. Parker vs. Smith. Am.

Ticonderoga. Allen vs. De Laplace. Am.

Bunker Hill. Prescott vs. Howe. Br.

1776.

Fort Moultrie. Moultrie vs. Clinton. Am.

Long Island. Putnam vs. Howe. Br.

White Plains. McDougall vs. Howe. Br.

Trenton. Washington vs. Rall. Am.

1777.

Princeton. Washington vs. Mawhood. Am.

Brandywine. Washington vs. Howe. Br.

Saratoga. Gates vs. Burgoyne. Am.

Germantown. Washington vs. Howe. Br.

1778.

Monmouth. Washington vs. Clinton. Am.

Savannah. R. Howe vs. Campbell. Br.

1779.

Stony Point. Wayne vs. Johnson. Am.

1780.

Charleston. Lincoln vs. Clinton. Br.

1781.

King's Mountain. Campbell vs. Ferguson. Am.

Cowpens. Morgan vs. Tarleton. Am.

Guilford's Court House. Greene vs. Cornwallis. Br.

Yorktown. Washington vs. Cornwallis. Am.

N. B. American generals named first. Am. American victory. Br. British victory.

BATTLES AND GENERALS OF CIVIL WAR.

1861.

Bull Run. McDowell vs. Beauregard. C.

1862.

Fort Henry. Grant vs. Tilgham. U.

Shiloh. Grant vs. Johnston. U.

Second Bull Run. Pope vs. Lee. C.

Antietam. McClellan vs. Lee. U.

Fredericksburg. Burnside vs. Lee. C.

New Orleans. Butler and Farragut vs. Lovell. U.

1863.

Vicksburg. Grant vs. Pemberton. U.

Chickamauga. Rosecrans vs. Bragg. C.

Lookout Mountain. Thomas vs. Bragg. U.

Missionary Ridge. Thomas vs. Bragg. U.

Chancellorsville. Hooker vs. Lee. C.

Gettysburg. Meade vs. Lee. U.

1864.

Atlanta. Sherman vs. Johnston. U.

Mobile. Farragut vs. Buchanan. U.

Nashville. Thomas vs. Hood. U.

Spottsylvania. Grant vs. Lee. U.

Winchester. Sheridan vs. Early. U.

1865.

Petersburg. Grant vs. Lee. U.

1865.

Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox April 9, 1865.

N. B. Union generals named first. U. Union victory.

C. Confederate victory.

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